

Figure 17. *Holmiella sabina* (A, IMI 96983; B-F, IMI 95684a). A, Surface view of ascus, SEM $\times 65$. B, Vertical section of exciple, SEM $\times 310$. C, Vertical section of ascoma, $\times 80$. D, Epithecium and interascal filaments, $\times 260$. E, Ascus with immature ascospores, $\times 650$. F, Ascospore showing polar germination, $\times 650$.

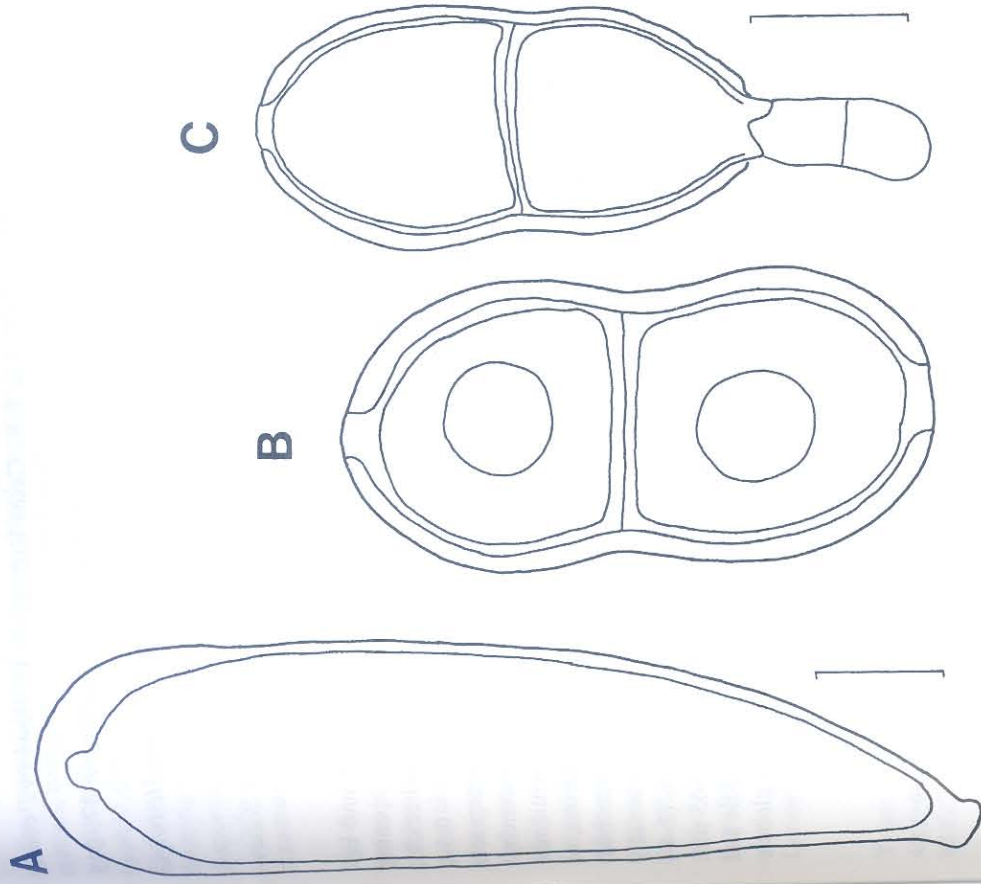


Figure 18. *Holmiella sabina* (IMI 177087). A, Ascus, scale = 20 μm . B, Ascospore optical section, scale = 10 μm . C, Ascospore with germ tube, scale = 10 μm .

which fairly well correspond with data on the label of a specimen in RO (see above) which is additionally marked with the personal signature of De Notaris; this is treated here as the holotype. However, Pirozynski & Reid (1966) indicated that a specimen from a different locality was the possible holotype: "on *J. sabina*, Riva-Valdobbia, Aosta, Italy, May 13, 1864 [correctly 1867(!)], leg. A. Carestia (PAD)". We also studied this specimen and found it to be the duplicate of another specimen preserved in RO (with No. 522). The collection studied by Holm & Holm (1977) as (cit.): "Coll. orig.: Italy: Aosta, val Cogne, *Juniperus sabina*, leg. Carestia, UPS" may be part of the holotype, i.e. an isotype.